THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

DAILY—Terms for 1869:

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Additions can be made to the clubs at all times during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the club.

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All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and parcels, should be specially marked and addressed

AVALANCHE,

Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Forward to leaving a good time in California.

There were sixty-one deaths in Louisville last week.

Indianapolis will have a free postal delivery this week.

La Grange has quit the stage, and has settled down in Paris.

Captain Bountiokofsky, of the Russian army, is in New York.

The jubilee being over, Boston is now luxuriating in a circus.

Senator Morton has returned to Washington much improved in health.

Mr. Jo Pritchard, of Dyersburg, Tennessee, fell dead in the streets a few days ago.

Dueling to the music of a piano is the latest innovation among the German students.

There were 156 deaths in St. Louis last week, of which twenty-eight were from summer complaint.

The earthquake sloshed around "permiscus." We hear of it in all parts of Tennessee and Alabama.

San Francisco is to have a new hotel, to be fitted up with all the modern conveniences and improvements.

Small-pox prevails in Albany, New York, to a considerable extent. General vaccination is recommended.

The fastest six-year old trotting horse in the United States is owned by Rast Patton, of Florence, Alabama.

The *Missouri Democrat* speaks of "that part of this continent which England temporarily occupies."

Locomotives are now made destitute of polished brass or other ornamentation, and are called "Black Crooks."

James Grimshaw, the famous English jockey, has been obliged to go into bankruptcy. He owed about $10,000.

Chicago is projecting a monster music festival for next year, which is expected to take all the shine out of Bodonfans.

Two spectators were severely wounded during a recent shooting scrape in Bonham, Texas, between two boys about seventeen years of age.

Pittsburg must be a cheerful place for sudden deaths. Cornot Clanson, of that city, has had ninety-one inquests during the past six months.

Sir Roundell Palmer, the distinguished English chancery lawyer, makes one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars a year by his practice.

In Tazewell county an ex-Confederate colonel is a candidate on the Radical ticket for the Virginia House of Delegates. Colonel Witcher is his name.

The coinage of the San Francisco mint for June was $1,240,000 gold, and $8,000 silver; for the year ending June 30th, $19,016,000.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild was one of the thousand arrested in Paris during the recent disturbance. He was locked up for three hours.

It is stated that Gillmore, who made the *nom de plume* of Edmund Kirke, wrote "Among the Pines," is now an insurance broker in New York city.

Commodore Vanderbilt and Hon. John Morrissey, ex-member of the P. R., were traveling companions the other day, from Troy to New York.

Mr. W. D. Trout, deputy clerk of the County Court of Rockingham county, Va., fell down a pair of steps in the clerk's office, a few nights since, and broke his neck.

A fearful and unknown malady is now ravaging among the inhabitants of the interior of the State of Vera Cruz. People are dying by hundreds, and the towns and villages are depopulated.

The *Imparcial*, one of the leading papers of Spain, says that agents of the Government are bribing the press to obtain its advocacy for the sale of Cuba to the United States.

The colored 'suasion of Little Rock are bent upon having an "organ" of their own. Suppers and fairs are to be given by their fair ones to raise the necessary funds for the concern.

General Grant made the following speech on the occasion of his recent visit to the workshops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad: "Mr. President—I thank you for your very cordial reception."

Boutton lace is much admired in England, and it will soon be restored to favor again there. The price is now comparatively low, and elegant garnitures can be secured at accompanyingly moderate cost.

The Pennsylvania Republican politicians are full of confidence that their State is to be represented in the Cabinet before the October election. They think Hoar will resign.

George Peabody, on Thursday, added one million dollars in railroad and other bonds, mostly Southern, to the Peabody Educational Fund, so-called, and $284,000 in Florida 8 per cent. bonds and over one coupon.

A sailor residing in Buffalo fell from the window of his bedroom, a skylight parlor of the fourth floor, to the pavement below. He was badly scratched and bruised, but strange to say, received no serious injury.

An English D.D. advertises to instruct members of Parliament in composition, reading and extemporaneous speaking. Washington might possibly afford him a good collection of pupils, during a session of Congress.

There is a project on foot in Massachusetts, making a new State out of Franklin, Berkshire, Hampshire, Hampden and Worcester counties, with Springfield as capital.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Andy Johnson's Washington Serenade Speech.

Congressional Plots and Plans—A Few of A. J.'s Center Shots.

The following, from Mr. Johnson's speech in response to a serenade in Washington city, on the night of the 18th, is lively reading:

It was not necessary to turn attention to the other end of the avenue—[cries of "hear, hear]—nor was it necessary to do more than point to the tyrannical body called Congress, which attempted to absorb every single power of the President. He had called them "tyrants standing with the mailed heel of power on all the necks of the freemen of the United States," endeavoring to blot out the lines which separated the State, to wipe out the other two co-ordinate branches of the Government, and in this Congress stood omnipotent. "I tell you here, my countrymen," he said, "that if I were compelled to make a choice (and thank God I am not so compelled as yet), I would take one individual who was honest, wise, patriotic, and just, as my ruler or master, in preference to a Congress so usurping, capricious, and corrupt. [A voice: "That's so," and applause.] Let us talk about these things as they are. We even find a difference among them as to whether they would take such a government as an omnipotent Congress would impose, or an imperial government. Such feelers have been sent out. They wish to develop what sentiment there is in the country. Take a paper especially in New York, an which, no doubt, is the emanation and reflection of a certain combination of individuals, some of them, perhaps, residing in Washington; and when we turn to the title page what do we see?" On one side, "The empire is peace," and on the other side the quotation "Let us have peace!" [Laughter.] The meaning of this is, "Let us have the empire with Grant at its head and we shall have peace." [Laughter and applause.] But you find lurking behind this a debt of twenty-five or twenty-eight hundred millions of dollars. The great fear is that the people are not to be trusted, and will not pay it; and hence we must have a strong government with an army at our backs, and when the people become restive as to payment of taxes, they are to be compelled to do so at the point of the bayonet. I know what I say, and, not to be egotistical, I know what is being prepared for the American people. We and the single item of one hundred and fifty millions to be collected for payment of interest on the bonds, and what is it? Interest to be paid in one-half year's time. You run your hands into your pockets and pull out something so dim and worn that you cannot tell what it is. But see what it calls for on its face, as compared with the currency of the world. As admitted by both Christian and barbarous nations we find this paper to be thirty or forty cents below par. But what about the men who have so many millions in bonds? I must here tell a little story. It has been so long since any of the people in my section saw a five, two and a half, or ten or twenty dollar gold piece, that I made a special point to carry home with me a few pieces in order that they might see them. It had been stated in a paper that in a conversation I had remarked to some body that "no nation had ever yet paid a national debt created in war except by repudiation." If I stated a fact, is there any harm in it? [Cries of "No, no."] What political economist dare deny the proposition. I also state there is not a nation on earth that made a debt interminable or permanent that is free. Is there any harm in stating such facts and great truths? [Responses, "No, no!"] Then how does the matter stand? Because I have uttered truths which cannot be controverted, it is said I favor repudiation. But go to Congress. What has it done? You will see that in the inaugural address it is stated that if any body is in favor of repudiation to the extent of a single farthing he cannot hold an office under the Government. [Laughter.] But when you go to this Congress, so conscious were they of the great fraud practiced in various atrocious ways, they came forward and proposed to repudiate one-third of the whole debt. "It is nominated in the bond" to say six per cent., and yet Congress, in face of this solemn contract, proposed to reduce it to five, four and three per cent. But this interest is to be paid in gold and silver. Go to the Department. A man comes in with coupons, and at one counter gets gold and silver for them; another man comes in and goes to another counter with claims for some widow or orphan, or of him who fell in his country's cause, who was buried with no winding sheet around his body but the blanket stained with his blood—and this man acting for the widow or orphans is handed depreciated paper, while the bondholder receives gold and silver. When the rebellion commenced, I was one of those who opposed it. My property was imperilled. I raised thirty-seven thousand men for the struggle. I am out of office now, and ask for no place, therefore I can talk plain on the subject. The war commenced and was called on our part, as was solemnly declared in Congress, for the purpose of preserving the Union and restoring the States to their proper relations. The rebellion progressed, and what was the effect? There was an institution in the South to which there was great prejudice. It was estimated, when considered in its character and shape as property, to be worth three thousand millions of dollars. I was no advocate of slavery. The negro walked off, and just as this property disappeared in one section, it appeared in the shape of Government stocks and bonds at the other end of the line, instead of existing in an institution which was productive to the nation and the world. I can tell you where it is. Go look into the vaults and see the great stacks of Government bonds. How many fields does it plow? How many ships does it build? How much wealth does it add to the nation? Can anybody tell me? [A voice—"None."] If there remains corroding and eating out the Government vitals. The query comes up—Are the American people going to tolerate these things? Instead of such a vast amount of credit and capital being locked up in the strong boxes it should be forced out of the hands of the bondholders and forced to seek investments in such enterprises as would add to the wealth of the country in the development of its resources and in works of public improvement. After further remarks on this and kindred subjects, he said: We once had a Washington in this country, and thank God for it. [Applause.] I have heard it said we have a second Washington. [A voice: "We have him yet."] I should like to look at him. [Applause and laughter.] I should like to see what kind of an animal he is. I suspect the second Washington is about as much like the first Washington as—let me illustrate: You remember the old story of the beaux, or satire, that Diogenes practiced on Plato, who was very learned, and who instructed the young men in the academy, and defined man to be an animal with two legs and without feathers. Diogenes, who was a cynic and full of satire, concluded he would ridicule the idea out of existence, and therefore he would catch a rooster and strip it of its plumage and hang it by the head, and as the students were assembled and in session at the porch with the definition repeated off, "Here is a man." [Laughter.] "Plato, you are right in the definition, and laughter, with cries of "Good," "you're right on the game."] I think the comparison near about complete. Carrying out the idea, Washington was inaugurated on the 30th of April. He referred in his speech to Congress to his great want of experience and his diffidence in assuming a responsibility so great, and also spoke of the importance of private morals as the foundation of public virtue. [Applause.] He further remarked that in sustaining the Executive Department no more money should be appropriated than was barely sufficient to defray the expenses. He approached the Presidency almost with awe and trembling. He did not say: "I feel the responsibility, but I accept the office without fear." That is your second Washington. [Laughter.] But I have not seen your second Washington yet. Imagine Washington sitting at the Council Board, looking at the Secretary of the Treasury, and saying: "I've got your draft for $65,000," and seeking for a book from which to derive a little information, saying to the Secretary of the Navy: "I've got your library at a cost of $15,000." Then look around at the furniture, houses and lots. How would Washington have sat in Cabinet meeting surrounded by such men as these? [Laughter, and cries of "good."] You see how the Government is moving along, the cry comes up, my countrymen, whether we shall not meet the issue when we shall rally round the ballot box in the support of the Constitution as the palladium of our religious and civil liberty, and cling to it as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the last plank when night is closing around him. Give me the Constitution of my country! You may take your petty tyrants, but give me the Constitution of my country! I repeat here what I said on the 22d of February, with reference to the Freedmen's Bureau: "You may erect your altar and lay your Constitution upon it, and if necessary, as an evidence of devotion to my country, lay me also upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as a last libation. The speaker then gave a brief account of the condition of things in Tennessee under Radical rule, and said the first thing he had to do when he went home, in order to obtain possession of his property there, was to become an officer and give evidence by proper vouchers that he was a loyal man. [Laughter.] He also spoke of the tyranny existing in Tennessee. The men called militia go into a court house, send out the judge and jury into the woods or the street, and placing therein a court-martial, try a man one day and hang him the next. "Let us have peace." Mr. Johnson said, in conclusion of his remarks: "You are now approaching the point when your government is vibrating between a military dictator here and a military dictator there. If we go on at this rate every little military man who can obtain a station will seek to be made dictator, and rule the nation. But the character of an American citizen is above all other characters. In my mind, we have high and noble duties to perform. Let us not falter; this mighty nation is determined to preserve its unity. Bodies of men and munitions of war started in a certain direction. These columns never turned until they conquered. And because some little fellow walked with a supply train, he is a 'second Washington.' [Laughter.] It might as well be said that as some of these intelligent reporters followed the army for the purpose of narrating events, they conducted the army operations. [A voice: 'How about the hazelnut?'] I have consumed more of your time than I intended, and I wish to say, in conclusion, I have no favors to ask, and you none to bestow. You know that when in office here I did all in my power to promote your local interests. I have heretofore said, and now repeat, that you ought to have representation in Congress—one knowing your wants—the same rights as freemen everywhere. In coming among you on business, having a son at school and some private matters to transact, to receive such a cordial welcome by the people of the district is a source of heartfelt gratification to me. [Applause.] I trust the day is not distant when we shall meet under more auspicious circumstances than we now do. Again thank you for this cordial welcome.

The Late Terrible Railroad Accident in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—The construction train going north on the new Cincinnati and Louisville Short Line Railroad met with an accident at the bridge over the bank of Lick creek, twelve miles from Covington. Killed: James Lawson, of Covington, and John Nellinger, of Cincinnati. Wounded: Samuel Walker, of Zanesville, Ohio, dangerously; Jacob Free, South Covington, slightly; Frank Morgan, boy, Cincinnati, skull fractured; Hugh Rodney, Cincinnati, seriously; Mr. Ingle and friend; James Calvin, DeCourcey, Kentucky, seriously in the back; Pat Kane, boy, Cincinnati, slightly; Michael Fitzpatrick, Covington, dangerously; H. B. Dalton, Louisville, dangerously; C. C. Duncan, Covington, seriously; Frank Hess, Covington, slightly; Jacob Lon, seriously, in the breast; Gustav Lon, slightly; Patrick Callahan, fireman, Covington, slightly; William Powers, injured in the foot. The wounded were brought to Covington, at twelve o'clock last night, and taken to St. Elizabeth hospital.

The bridge which broke was iron and wood, sixty feet long, twenty-five feet high, and built in Louisville; cause of giving away not known. The train which broke through consisted of eight platform cars, two of which were partially loaded with railroad iron. Seven cars went down, turning over in descent, several breaking to pieces. The bridge is a complete wreck. A number of cars were buried beneath the ruins, and were not got out for twenty-five or thirty minutes. The train that broke through passed over in the morning heavily loaded with stone and iron. The afternoon passenger train, from Louisville, five cars full of passengers, passed over about thirty minutes before the accident.

The Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad bridge at Bank Lick will be sufficiently repaired for trains to run today.

A Lively Earthquake Shock at St Louis.

From the St. Louis Post, July 2.

One of the most alarming circumstances which it has been ours to chronicle for many a day, occurred at about ten minutes to two o'clock this morning. At the time mentioned, the people who have their residences in the suburbs of the city, and even at Lindell Station, Cheltenham and Kirkwood, were suddenly awakened by a shock that jarred their houses to the foundation stones. The shock was immediately followed by a rumbling noise like unto the sound of distant artillery and by a rattling of panes, and shaking of beds and china.

Owing to the uncommonness of such an occurrence those who sensibly felt it were momentarily nonplussed, and what they fully realized the exact condition of affairs, their ignorance gave way to the greatest fear. Men, after being awakened, instantly, almost, gathered around them their families and fled in terror from their homes. Weak women and children shuddered and trembled when they comprehended their insignificance as compared with the stupendous greatness of nature's overawing convulsions. For suburban residents last night was one of terror, and will be remembered with no feeling of pleasure for many years to come.

One gentleman living at Cheltenham asserts that so great was the shock that he was rolled out of bed. The family of Mr. Reilly, of the same place, was very suddenly awakened, and they betook themselves from their sleeping apartments to the ground below. Mr. Fain, post-master at Walnut street, feels that the shock very sensibly, and described it as having been very sudden, something similar to the collision of trains. The rattling continued for about two minutes. Families living in the neighborhood of the arsenal were also wakened up.

CRAIG vs. SPRAGUE.

The Famous Breach of Promise Case Again—$60,000 of the Verdict Remitted.

[Special to the St. Louis Republican.]

CHICAGO, July 3.—On yesterday the motion for a new trial in the case of Craig vs. Sprague, breach of promise, was overruled in the Circuit Court of Dupage county, at Wheaton, Illinois, Judge Wilcox presiding. The attendance of spectators was larger than on any previous period of the term, but was marked by the absence of ladies. On the opening of the court at 2:30 p.m., the Judge took up the several objections of the defendant's counsel, as to whether the verdict should be granted, and dealt with them seriatim. With regard to the first, namely, that the verdict, one hundred thousand dollars, was against the law and the evidence of the case, the court held that the verdict was not excessive or illegal, as such a case on similar evidence had been held good by the Superior Court. With reference to the second, to the effect that the verdict was against the instructions of the court, the Judge held that the objection was based upon the defendant not having been allowed to depose to his pecuniary condition at the trial. If such had been permitted, it should give the defendant an opportunity to defeat the action, and the terms of the contract which he was bound to fulfil, by committing a wrong and then taking advantage of it. To the fourth objection, namely, requiring the defendant to testify about the girl whom he had as a servant, the court ruled that it was proper to cross-examine him and show that he was living with and supporting her, and hence able to support his wife. A finding to the fifth objection, why the verdict should be set aside, which was in effect that the court refused to hear the reply of Dr. Beck as to whether the defendant's attorneys knew before he came to the trial what he had to depend upon, the court maintained that Beck was Sprague's witness and that the answer either way would not affect the case. Alluding to the sixth objection, namely, in closing the case before the testimony of Beck had been concluded, the court said he should not compel a witness to speak what he knew. In dealing with the seventh objection, which was based upon the court's permitting Garrett to testify after the case had been closed, the presiding Judge said that was a matter discretional with the court. The court took up the question of excessive damages, and it referred directly to the present suit. He stated that the courts would rarely interfere to set aside a verdict of a jury in an action of this nature, unless it clearly appeared that the verdict was the result of undue influence, prejudice or corruption; that in this case there was no appearance of any corruption on the part of the jury and no claim of such; that there appeared to be no undue influence, but he was not prepared to say there was no prejudice. The minds of the jury must have been prejudiced by what the defendant's counsel claimed for their client in pleading him up to be a miserable, unprincipled wretch. The court concluded by asking Mr. Tourtellotte, the counsel for Miss Craig, if he would remit. Mr. Tourtellotte agreed to remit sixty thousand dollars. The court therefore entered a remitter of the amount, leaving the verdict to stand at forty thousand dollars, and overruled the motion for a new trial, entering judgment for the verdict for forty thousand dollars. Upon the entering of judgment, Judge Peters, one of the defendant's attorneys, said he would appeal against the decision.

Dr. Beck, the contumacious witness, appeared in court, and was represented by Judge Barry, of St. Charles, who wished, if possible, that his client should be purged from his contempt. The court examined him for half an hour, but his replies were as equivocating as heretofore; finally he was permitted to retire from the scene of his labors on paying a fine of thirty-five dollars, and his board bill at the prison. He awaits in Wheaton the good Samaritin.

The Little "Understanding" Between Senter and Stokes.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, July 2, 1869.

The city has been rife with rumors concerning the expected duel between Stokes and Senter, growing out of their little unpleasantness at Clinton. Would they fight? Would Stokes back out? Would Senter shrink? Which would be killed? Such, in short, have been the speculations that have distracted the people at the capital for the past two days.

A flying report of the affair was sent to the *Commercial*, Wednesday night, by telegraph, from Clinton, but it has come to hand from the seat of war, which show exactly how near they came to killing each other.

Senter seems to have got tired of the Duncan letter and last nigger, and, for variety he gave the military record of the warlike Stokes a rougher touch than he had ever given it before. His language was caustic, severe, very bitter, and far more harsh than any heretofore indulged in. He cut a new groove, and got into it so quick that Baldy was taken by surprise. He, of course, supposed that Senter's speech would be about the same as those previously delivered.

After Senter had concluded, the gory Stokes arose in a very excited manner, and pointing his long bony finger at Senter, he said: "Fellow-citizens, I have a wife and children whom I should dislike to part from. Yet, I tell Governor Senter that I will hold him personally responsible, after the election, for what he has said to-day. If he considers himself a gentleman, I challenge him to meet me after the election, as a gentleman, and we will see who the coward is, and who the man. I denounce Governor Senter as a liar, and I am ready to meet him at any time after the election."

Senter arose and stated that he was ready now, and would accompany Mr. Stokes into the field, at the rear of the stand. If Mr. Stokes wanted satisfaction, he was ready to give it to him, without delay.

Stokes now cooled off a little, and said that he did not intend anything serious. The desire for a fight was only expressed in a Pickwickian sense. And there the matter seems to rest for the present. It is not probable that either of these gentlemen will be killed immediately.

How to Avoid Sun-Stroke.

The season when the sun's rays pour down with its greatest intensity, and inflict upon man the dangerous malady known as *coup de soliel*, is now at hand, and it is well to remind persons of the fact. Very simple precautions will save persons from being seized by the malady in question. One of the best preventives is a thin piece of sponge loosely sewed into the top of the hat and occasionally moistened with water in the course of the day. We have heard of a man who walked thirty miles under the sun with a damp pocket handkerchief inside the crown of the hat, and did not suffer any inconvenience. The precautions are so obvious and simple that the people do not regard them. Were they complicated and expensive their use would be more general.

Oakey Hall's monogram, designed by himself, is formed of the letter O, having a perfect key, which, being laid across each, forms the letter H.

Guillemin, editor of the Paris, *Siecle*, is dead. A contemporary suggests that his end be made by using the name of his paper.

Wishing to be one of the newspaper heroes, the editors and proprietors of the Pinkville (Kentucky) *Sentinel* offer that paper for sale.

Tennessee News.

Milan has a brass band.

James M. Bright is a suffrage candidate for the Legislature from Lincoln county.

Walker Jones killed Bryant Pitts in a difficulty in Lincoln county last week.

Thomas F. Peters is the new Registrar in Montgomery county.

Stevenson and Dexter, who broke jail recently in Columbia, have been killed in Hickman county.

Brownlow authorizes the Knoxville *Whig* to say that the proper General Stokes should denounce him openly, as he is now doing, than to pursue and strike him secretly, as he has been doing for the last two years."

At Loudon, the other day, Stokes denounced Brownlow, whereupon General James Brownlow stepped on the stand and said he was responsible for his father's actions, personally. Stokes remarked that nothing personal was meant, and proceeded with his speech.

J. E. Williams announces himself as a candidate to represent Monroe county in the popular branch of the next General Assembly.

Atha Thomas announces himself as a candidate for the Legislature, from Williamson county.

James H. Neil proposes to represent Bedford county in the Lower House of the next Legislature.

It is stated that a heavy pressure is being made upon Major Sterling Hambright to induce him to become a candidate for the State Senate in the Bradley District.

The hurricane at Johnsonville, Thursday evening, was terrible. Trees were blown down, fences overturned and the roofs of several small buildings blown off. The Wagner House was struck by lightning, and a son and daughter of Mr. Shelton, the proprietor, knocked down, but not seriously hurt. The house, together with its contents, was badly damaged.

At Athens, East Tennessee, the other day, two young men of that county, by the name of McKinsey, attempted to punish a man with rocks for his conduct, whereupon he drew a pistol and fired several shots, hitting one of the young men in the heel, and their father in the side. The whole affair grew out of a personal difficulty.

Mr. William C. Nichol, a well-known citizen of Nashville, died on the 2d.

A cool and sagacious citizen of upper East Tennessee, states in a private letter to a friend, that Senter is gaining ground rapidly in his section.—*Union and American.*

Mississippi News.

The new Radical organ of Mississippi, the *National Republican*, will be issued at Jackson this week. It is the organ of the liberals.

General Alcorn made a speech in Jackson, Mississippi, Friday night.

A correspondent of the Canton *Mail* exposes a humbug—one Dr. Connaughton—a traveling cancer doctor.

A ten year old girl married a thirty-eight year old man, six feet high, near Crystal Springs, the other day.

A negro killed another near Burnett's Wells, one day last week. They quarreled over cards.

Mr. Robert Hough, living near Vicksburg, will realize six hundred dollars from one acre planted in Irish potatoes, corn and cotton, having sold seventy-five dollars worth of potatoes from one-fourth of an acre.

The Conservatives of Atlanta county have declared for Captain G. P. M. Turner for Congress. He was elected in the last Congress.

The Startling Sequels to Edd Tennessee—The Mills of the Gods.

From the Knoxville Press and Herald, 30.]

Parson Neal, of the Southern Methodist Church, was tied to a tree and whipped, nearly fifteen years ago. It will be remembered that while returning from church he was set upon by a gang of desperadoes, stripped, tied to a tree, and brutally flogged with hickory switches, for no other offense than his connection with the Methodist Church, South.

The civil authorities being loyal, sympathized with the villains rather than with their unoffending victim, and the strong arm of the law was never invoked against them. But a stronger power than that which administers human law witnessed their crime, and in the mysterious dispensations of His providence, has brought retribution upon them. Of the ruffians, three have since died, one was recently thrown from his horse and mortally wounded, while the fifth is left writhing in pain.

Even the tree to which Mr. Neal was tied by his persecutors has been since smitten by the same unseen, but ever watchful power, and is now dead.

About two weeks since, during a storm of thunder and lightning, the house of Wm. Goddard, about seven miles from Maryville, was struck by lightning. Mr. Goddard's son, who is under indictment for being concerned in the whipping, was stricken down, and for some time was believed to be dead. After a time he partially recovered and is now able to be about. A hired hand of the family was killed by the same flash. The strangest part of the story is that during the same storm the tree to which Mr. Smith had been tied was struck by the lightning, rent in twain down its massive trunk, and the tree is now dead. The warning was a close one, and will probably have the effect of deterring, for a time at least, the wicked acts of these worse than pagan wretches.

WATERING PLACES.

A SEASIDE RESORT!

CORR'S ISLAND!

This popular resort IS NOW OPEN for visitors, and has been rendered more comfortable and attractive than ever, and the pleasure-loving and health-seeking public are assured that every effort will be made to please them.

THE SURF BATHING IS UNSURPASSED!

AND PERFECTLY SAFE.

THE FISHING IS UNEQUALLED!

THE GAME IS ABUNDANT.

And consists in part of the Curlew, Plover, Willet, Snipe, etc.

The TABLE is supplied with the finest Fish, Oysters, etc., as well as meats, and the BAR with facility for deriving supplies from Norfolk and Baltimore.

The Traveler, after reaching Norfolk, will take the steamer for Cherrystone, on the eastern shore of Virginia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and there connect with the steamer W. A. CORR for the Island.

Baltimore by this route will be by the Bay Line to Norfolk, or by the steamer SHIRE to Cherrystone.

CORR BROTHERS,

P. O. Cherrystone, Va.

Boats, $3 per week, and $10 per month.

Notice.

THE Legislature of Tennessee having authorized the Peabody Insurance and Trust Company to do business under the name of the "Peabody Bank of Memphis," notice is hereby given that the Secretary of State made application to the undersigned for the charter.

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars

Additional stock, at the Property Insurance Office, 12 Madison street, Memphis.

WANTED

10,000 BALE TWINE

Apply to

COFFIN & GOODBAR,

Memphis, Tenn.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S REMEDIES.

Read the Certificates

No Medicines

IN THE WORLD

EQUAL THEM.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, CITY—DEAR SIR: I have continued your Stomach Bitters carefully, and feel that you have succeeded to a charm. The high order which the ingredients going into it take in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of substances make your bitters far superior to any similar preparations in the country. The fact that you use only the purest Bourbon whisky must immediately recommend your bitters to another point, especially as far as wholesomeness and palatability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your bitters carried on by way of displacement which not only gives you a better product, but also recommends itself by clear operation.

EMIL SCHEFFER,

Apothecary and Chemist.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 24, 1869.

Mr. E. Wilder: I have been afflicted for seventeen years with Scrofulous Eruptions and sores all over my body, and for the last three years I have been confined to my room and bed, and all hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. The first sore broke about three years ago and ran about a pint a day until the latter part of December, and during that time the smell was so offensive, with my windows up giving open ventilation to my room, that neither my family nor any of my friends could hardly bear to stay in the room with me. About the middle of last November the disease turned into my bowels also, and what passed from them was almost the same as that which ran from the sores; and my bowels were so sore that I could not bear the weight of my hand to lay on them. About this time my family and friends were called in, and I was expected to die any time; but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw that your Sarsaparilla and Potash was recommended for Scrofula, and I sent for it immediately, and the third dose or first day, I felt relief, and every day I could feel its healing influence all through my body, and was assured by the time the second bottle was taken that I was well. The sores have now nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am now healthier than I ever was in my life, and I feel better than I have felt for twenty years. I consider it almost a miracle that I am alive, and I wish every person afflicted as I have been, or that has one, is afflicted with Scrofula, or any kind of skin disease, they may see this and be benefited thereby; I consider this the best medicine that ever was placed before the public.

Yours respectfully,

ALEX. CRUICHFIELD.

We have known Mr. Cruichfield for a number of years, and know the above statement to be the facts in the case.

CORNWALL & BUTTON, Druggists,

Corner Floyd and Market streets, Louisville.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 31, 1868.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, KY.: DEAR SIR—I have been suffering for two years with excessive coughing and difficulty of breathing, and using your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry I was induced by the representations in your pamphlet to give it a trial, and after trying other remedies with similar effect, I determined to give your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry a trial; and take pleasure in stating that I experienced relief after taking the first bottle; and have taken but three bottles, and am entirely free from both the cough and difficulty of breathing, which I had almost given up as incurable, and predisposed to asthma. Yours, Respectfully,

WM. MOORE,

Watchman on May street.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 10, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.: DEAR SIR—I am an old practitioner in theory and surrounding settlers, and, although opposed to all patent medicines, seeing that you had gotten up a CHILL TONIC, and knowing you to be thoroughly versed in the treatment of such diseases, I was tempted to try it (Chill) myself now say, allow me, not only to thank you myself, but also to tender you the thanks of my patients, who have used it, for I became tired of Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, in its most distressing forms, and have found relief in your Chill Tonic, but it has entirely eradicated the disease from their systems; and I now use it altogether in my practice, to the exclusion of all other physicians in my neighborhood—and I would be glad to see the proprietors using and prescribing so valuable a medicine throughout the country. You are at liberty to use this as you may deem proper.

Yours truly and Very respectfully,

BENJ. J. ADAMS, M. D.

LEBANON, Wilson County, Tenn., April 24, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, Esq.: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I write you in favor of your Family Pills. I have used them in my family for twelve months past, and considering them a safe medicine for the cure of Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia and Constipation of the bowels, I have no hesitancy in saying that they are the best pill ever brought before the public for the cure of the above diseases. Chronic Constipation, of long standing, I have cured, and was cured after using your Family Pills. My wife was troubled with Heartburn and Indigestion, and was relieved by them. My son-in-law has had the Bloody Flux very badly for over three years. Thanks to your Family Pills. I always keep them in the house.

Yours truly, JOHN Z. JONES.

CHANCERY COURT, ALA.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, KY.: SIR—I consider everything in the shape of Worm Medicine, with no effect, by my three little children. I heard of your Mother's Worm Syrup, and I have procured it, finding it relieved my little ones immediately.

Yours, with respect,

MRS. LUCY M. CHASE.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, KY.: DEAR SIR—I consider your Bitters the best medicine in the world. My wife has had the Chronic Diarrhea for over five years, and your Stomach Bitters cured her. She has taken one of two or three times a day. I would not be without it in the house for ten times the cost of it.

Yours,

T. G. OATMAN,

Agent Erie R. R., New York.

CHANCERY COURT, ALA.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, KY.: SIR—I have great pleasure in furnishing additional testimonial in favor of your Worm Medicine. By the use of two bottles of this valuable remedy I have been entirely relieved of Worms, which I had been troubled with for years, and for which I had tried many doctors.

Very truly yours,

MRS. EMILY A. WILDER.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., April 17, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, KY.: DEAR SIR—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Scott, Wilder, and she has been troubled with Scrofulous affections of the leg, arm and neck for many years. She has used one bottle of your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry, and one bottle of your Family Pills, and have given her decided relief, and a permanent cure is effected.

Respectfully, W. J. GAUFLEE, M. D.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., February 16, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, KY.: DEAR SIR—I am happy to say that the Wild Cherry and Stomach Bitters have given me all hope of ever being well again. I had a fever of some months ago, and for about a year and a half I was troubled with a fever sore on my leg, which baffled the skill of the best physicians in this country. I had given up all hope of ever being well again, and was reduced to a mere skeleton, when I was induced to try your Wild Cherry and Stomach Bitters, and after using one bottle I was able to walk about, and by the time I had used the fifth bottle I was entirely well, and have been ever since. I have recommended your Bitters to many persons, and they have all used them with the most beneficial results.

Yours, with great respect,

MRS. ELEANOR G. BAKER.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 24, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER & CO.: DEAR SIRS—I have used your Wild Cherry and Stomach Bitters for a severe attack of Dyspepsia, and I am happy to say that I have been entirely relieved by the use of your valuable medicine. I have also given them to my family with the most beneficial results, and can recommend them to all afflicted with Dyspepsia. Your promise attended to.

Yours, respectfully, M. CHAMBERLIN.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 24, 1868.

MR. E. WILDER: I have been using your Mother's Worm Syrup in the case that I have, and it has done me more good than all the medicine I have taken for the last two years.

Yours truly, J. G. CATLIN.

What the oldest and most practical men of the day say of Dr. Wilder's Medicines:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 24, 1869.

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THE DAILY MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TELEGRAPH.

New Advertisements

DAILY AVALANCHE.

WEDNESDAY, [illegible] JUNE 7, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash and must be paid for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every two weeks. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

Daily Avalanche for the Summer.

Those who intend leaving for the summer can have THE DAILY AVALANCHE to their address. Terms: one dollar per month. tf

BRICK MAKERS.—Go to Newport & Piper's brick yard at two p.m. to-day.

Great bargains in ten-quarter bleached sheetings. M. Kraus & Co.

PARLOR and bedroom sets at auction by Passmore & Co. this morning at ten o'clock.

Buy your N.Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggins & Thorn 233 Main street. tf

Country merchants who buy dry goods, examine our stock. M. Kraus & Co.

Still further reduction in Linens and thread lace goods at M. Lowenstein & Bro.

Fastest New York and Philadelphia connection via Memphis & Ohio Railroad. Memphis Powder actually cures cancer. It is warranted in this issue.

Two cords wide stock of table linens at cost to-day. Warranted all linen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

$5.50 per cord for mixed wood; also, best hard wood. Office, W. BAXTER, Corner Main and South Court.

Ladies' corsets 61—worth $1.50. M. Kraus & Co.

Ladies, we have only about fifteen pieces of that corded marseilles left; reduced to fifteen cents per yard.
2t B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

Jaconets, swisses, mulls, nansooks, edgings and insertings at half their value. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Ladies' hose, fl 75 per dozen—worth $3. M. Kraus & Co.

TO THE LADIES.—We have a nice lot of striped silks at $1 25 per yard, well worth $2 00. We make this reduction to make room for a large stock of silks which we expect from Europe in a short while.
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

To reduce our immense stock we offer the greatest bargains imaginable. A visit to our establishment will be profitable to those wanting dry goods. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Still further reduction in parasols. We have a large stock, and will sell them cheap.
2t B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

Sea Island yard-wide domestic, 12½ cents per yard. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

BOUND OVER.—Forrest Powell underwent an examination on Monday before Esquire Foley, and pleading guilty of the charge of "shooting at R. H. Shelton, with intent to kill," was bound over in the sum of $10,000.

Puffed bosom shirts, $2, worth $3. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—An employe on the Memphis and Ohio railroad was struck dead by lightning at Jones' Station, on Sunday night, during the storm, which was the severest ever known in that vicinity, and did much damage to property in and near Humboldt. We could not learn the name of the unfortunate man. His body was brought to this city.

Greatest bargains of the season. Five thousand yards new styles linen lawns, 25 cents per yard, worth 50 cents, to be sold this week at once. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

AT THE STATION HOUSE.—Last night the docket presented the following list of appearances for this morning, at the Adams Street Station House: John Davey, white, suspected of stealing, John Battice, white, drawing a pistol and threatening to kill; John H. Tohnson, white, drunk; S. T. Malford, white, violating dog ordinance; A. Linderman, white, same offense; A. B. White, colored, beating his wife; W. C. Johnson, white, exposing his person; Tim. Murphy, white, drunk.

Gents' all-linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen, worth $7. M. Kraus & Co.

The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is one of the most complete papers published in the South, and, at the price, is the cheapest—only two dollars per annum. Our list of subscribers is daily increasing rapidly, and while thankful to our friends, who take such an interest in our success, we feel determined to put forth new efforts and zeal and enterprise, to meet the growing demands and improved tastes of the reading and business public.

Just received, full-size 108 inch fine article musquito nettings, 12 cents per yard—cold heretofore at 25 cents. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

THE WEEKLY AVALANCHE.—Our readers who desire to send a paper to their country or distant friends, and persons at a distance wishing for a paper, should send their subscriptions to the WEEKLY AVALANCHE, which can be had every Tuesday morning at our counter, 10c, if called, ready for mailing. The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is mailed with strict regularity for two dollars a year. The cheapest of the cheap!

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER—Stands unequaled for making light, healthy nutritious rolls, biscuits, griddle cakes, &c. The ingredients used in the manufacture of this powder are not only chemically pure, but so proportioned that the results produced are the same each time. In this respect it possesses superiority over all others in the market. Only two teaspoonfuls are required for a quart of flour. For sale by grocers generally. Use Dooley's Baking Powder only. jy7

THE TOURNAMENT AT HICKORY WITHE.—The tournament at Hickory Withe comes off on the 23d. Thirty knights will contest for the prizes. First prize, a fine saddle and bridle, value $100; second, a watch-chain, worth $75; third, a massive gold ring, worth $25. Charles Lynn, President, has made ample arrangements to feed three thousand people. Balance, fifty miles. Time filled, twenty-five cents. The proceeds are to be devoted to fitting up the Academy at this place. There will also be an old-fashioned gander-pulling, free to all, in the old field adjoining, conducted by Ham Smith. This promises to be a rich treat. Brass band in attendance.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Although the call for the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce last evening was signed by a large number of our most influential citizens, it was not large, and it was thought advisable to postpone the consideration of the important objects to be discussed until Thursday evening at eight o'clock, at the same place. It would be somewhat remarkable if an intelligent community like ours should not experience a deep interest in an enterprise calculated to improve navigation, lessen the existing monopoly, and cheapen freights. The hour selected for the meeting on Thursday evening will enable all who feel interested to be present, when the plans and specifications will be presented with such minute and thorough explanations as will make them plain to the understanding of all. The subject is one that should command the early attention, as it is engaged in business, as the success of the enterprise with realize all that is claimed for it, cheap freights and comparative immunity from the vicissitudes of navigation.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Man Killed on a Railroad—The Body Recognized.

Sometime on Monday night the incoming train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad ran over the body of a man lying on the track, but as the train met with slight obstruction, in the darkness, the train passed on. In the morning, about dawn, the freight train going out ran over something, which in the fog, was thought to be a hog, but upon the engineer checking up, and going back to see what the object was, it proved to be the mangled remains of a young man so defaced and cut up as to be unrecognizable. The engineer proceeded with his train, and the mangled body remained where it was. It was subsequently discovered by some negroes, and the Coroner was sent for. The verdict of the jury, we learn, was that the person had come to his death "from causes unknown to them, and not by the cars running over him." It was surmised that he had been shot, or otherwise murdered, and his body drawn to the track to obliterate all traces of the murder. This conclusion was probably arrived at from the fact that but little blood was found upon the track. The inquest revealed facts that at once led to the indentification of the body. The letters "T. D." ingrained with Indian ink were found on his arm, and his clothing was such as Thomas Dardis was known to have had on. The accident, if it were such, occurred near Gill's Station, not far from where the picnic was held, and three shots having been heard in that direction, and something similar having occurred at that point before, it was surmised that a murder had been committed, and the body removed to the track, so that the traces of murder might be obliterated, and perhaps the body be crushed beyond recognition. We do not know the facts that came before the Coroner's jury, but presume we are very nearly, if not quite, correct. Poor Tom Dardis. A sad and sudden end he met after an afternoon of hilarious enjoyment at the picnic. He was employed in the AVALANCHE office, learning the printing business. He was a manly youth, alert, willing and courteous, and was a favorite with the employes in the office. He was about nineteen years old, and made his associates of men, rather than those of his own age. The impression prevails that fatigued with the exercises of the day, he had, while thinking to return to the city, walked in the wrong direction, and sitting down to rest, had been overcome by sleep, and when in that condition was struck by the first passing train and instantly killed. The second train still more mutilated the body, which could not have been recognized if it had not been for the letters tattooed on his arm. He was the son of our respected fellow-citizen Wm. Dardis, and was justly a source of pride to him. Our sincere sympathies are with the bereaved family. The funeral will take place this morning at ten o'clock, from the family residence, No. 39 Jefferson street, and mass will be said for the repose of the dead at St. Peter's church prior to the burial.

FURNITURE sale by Passmore & Co. this morning at ten o'clock.

Mortuary Report.

Mortuary report for the week ending July 3 at twelve m.

J. W. Frazier, 50 years, white male, congestive chills.
J. FLAHERTY & CO.,
Undertakers.

Child of P. Richey, white; M. Barry, 58 years, white female, pyaemia; John Connors, 29 years, white male, congestion of the brain; M. A. Egan, 12 years, white female, remittant fever.
OWEN SMITH,
Undertaker.

Unknown, 50 years, white male, accident; Ellen ——, 26 years, black female; unknown, diarrhœa; W. Johnson, 9 months, black male, consumption; M. Keller, 35 years, black male, consumption; P. H. Webber, 21 years, white male, consumption.
MCCAFFREY & CORNELIUS,
Undertakers.

Captain C. A. Notrebe, 36 years, white male; C. Woods, 6 months, white female, consumption; A. Wolf, 73 years, white male, diarrhœa; M. Taylor, 22 years, black female, puerperal fever; child of C. B. Clark, 1 day, white male, premature birth; C. Lock, 16 years, black male, consumption; R. H. M. Cockrell, 32 years, white congestion; L. Macklin, 9 months, black male; H. Blake, 80 years, syphilis.
J. C. HOLST & CO.,
Undertakers.

Unknown, one; white, twelve; black, eight; total, twenty-one.
M. E. ROGERS, M.D.,
Health Officer.

Ladies' corsets 61—worth $1 50. M. Kraus & Co.

Messrs. B. Lowenstein & Bros. return their thanks to the friends and customers of the house who waited so patiently until they could be served in the great rush which they had last week. Feeling satisfied that a great many did not attend, owing to the extreme warm weather, and, as it is their object to make an impression with all that they are selling less than any house in this city, they will continue their sale for one week longer. They still have some specialties which will be sold cheaper than ever. All who have visited this mammoth establishment say they never saw goods sold as low as they are now selling them. Remember, ladies, only one week longer; and if they do not suit you in quality and price, you will be remunerated for your trouble by witnessing the throng which come and go in immense crowds, and, judging by the smiling faces of all, they are well satisfied with their purchases. They intend to take the lead in everything pertaining to cheap goods, and, by careful attention to their customers, make it to the interest of everybody to trade with them.

British half hose, $4 50 per dozen, worth $6. M. Kraus & Co.

BOLD ATTEMPT.—Yesterday, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, two young men were observed going to the rear of the premises on Washington street, occupied by Esquire W. S. Walton when in the city. They unlocked the back door and entered, familiarizing themselves with the bedding, clothing, papers, and breaking a lock or two to get at the contents of the drawers. It was not ascertained that anything was taken, as the search was evidently for money. The 'Squire's dinner, which had just been placed on the table by the servant (who hearing the steps overhead, thought the Justice was eating his mutton before it was done), was left untasted. A pair of pistols under the bed, with about forty dollars, which were covered by a piece of paper, were unnoticed, or doubtless they would have fallen a prey to the gay young thieves. This was a bold attempt, and the adventurers should be looked after.

FINE LIQUORS.—Jimmy Birmingham, the former popular proprietor of the old St. Louis saloon, corner Jefferson street and Center alley, has peramulated round until he has again located in his old quarters. Jimmy guarantees his liquor the best in Memphis, and we know his word in drinkable matter is reliable. He is sole proprietor now, and what he promises in the way of a good cool drink can be depended on.

IVES STATION.—This convenient and elegant watering place, kept in superb style by Messrs. Stanley & Goodall, both old citizens of Memphis, is now entertaining a most agreeable lot of visitors. Everything is kept in the finest order, and an hotel can boast of no more courteous accommodating clerks. There will be a splendid ball on Friday evening, and we advise our readers who delight in "sporting the light fantastic toe," to avail themselves of the interesting occasion.

COAL, COAL, COAL!!!.—Messrs. Bigley, Mallersh & Co., Bethel Block, just received a million and a half bushels of coal and as much more as needed. They are also in full order with the best quality of coal, and at exceedingly low prices. Leave your orders.
2t

Buyers for ladies' wales, women's and children's ribbed stockings at half their value. M. Kraus & Co.

Gentlemen, if you wish anything in the way of Reps handkerchiefs, British half hose and underwear, we will make it to your interest to buy from us. B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS. 2t

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR TEN DOLLARS.—Masonic Mutual Life Association of Knoxville of Memphis, Tenn. Charter perpetual. Forever exempt from all taxes. Office, 324 Front street, Memphis, Tenn. 6t

SHELBY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—All persons holding claims against the old Shelby County Agricultural Society will present the same to the undersigned at once, and the Treasurer of said Society will hold all funds until the debts are liquidated.
2t M. D. L. STEWART, Prest.

GRAND BALL.—There will be given on Thursday night next at Raleigh Springs, a grand ball. The proprietors of the hotel fitted making it the most pleasant affair which has taken place in Raleigh for many a day. All who wish to enjoy themselves should go. Don't forget the time and place.

A GOOD SCHOOL.—The fall or winter session of Professor J. D. Stewart's High School, for boys, will commence September 1st. Professor Stewart is one of our most thoroughly successful teachers—a fact of which parents and guardians seem cognizant. See card.

PERSONAL.—Mr. N. D. Menken, of the firm of Menken Bros., left last Sunday for a business and pleasure trip to Europe.

Our genial friend Mr. Ben. Bingham is down from his stock-farm in Middle Tennessee, for a few days.

There will be a grand ball at Bailey Springs, Alabama, on Friday evening, July 9th, and from the well known popularity and ability of the proprietors, we predict a grand affair. No one will regret a visit to these celebrated and romantically located springs, especially on the occasion of the grand ball.

I. O. O. F.—At the regular meeting of Chickasaw Lodge, No. 8, held on Monday evening, July 5th, the following officers were installed in due form by D. D. G. M. B. Bingham: J. E. Russell, N. G.; Alex. Hume, V. G.; D. Walter, Recording Secretary; Thomas Bacon, Permanent Secretary; H. O. Connell, Treasurer. P. G. John Beckwith was elected Representative to G. L.

HOME ENTERPRISE.—Messrs. White & Staley have established in Memphis the manufacture of brick by machinery. Their machine, which is capable of turning out 3000 brick per hour, is in operation at Newport & Piper's brick yard, north of the gas works. They give a public exhibition of its power and capacity at two p.m. to-day, and all interested in Memphis enterprise should go and see a cheap and practical machine, which is bound to revolutionize the manufacture of brick.

THE "TALLAHATCHIAN."—Published at Charleston, Mississippi, offers to the business men of Memphis a most excellent medium for advertising. It is published in one of the best cotton regions of Mississippi, and almost exclusively tributary to the trade of Memphis. Terms for advertising are liberal, and contracts faithfully carried out. Orders for advertising may be left with Captain L. A. Collier, at 227 Main street, agents, or address to F. W. Merrin, editor and proprietor, Charleston, Mississippi.

Social Club.

At a called meating of the "Raphael" Club, held at its rooms, No. 254 Second street, Monday evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Captain J. H. Miller, President; W. L. Cameron, Vice President; Raphael Semmes, jr., Recording Secretary; Aaron D. Allen, Corresponding Secretary; O. E. Bayliss, Financial Treasurer. This club was organized on the 1st instant, for the purpose of social enjoyment. It was named in honor of Admiral Semmes, the gallant naval captain of the "Lost Cause," and it proposes to take rank among the first clubs of this city. The members are all young gentlemen of well known standing in this community.

A NUISANCE.—At the African church, on Beale beyond DeSoto street, almost every Sunday, and more than once at that per day, an excitable creature of the female persuasion screams and "hollers" as if stricken with the worst paroxysms of cramp colic, much to the annoyance of the whole neighborhood. Such demonstrations should be reserved for camp-meetings remote from cities, where this excess of religion can annoy none beyond the congregation. It blends the screaming of the most passionate child with the yelping of the most infuriated curs, and into this she is exhausted. The pastor of the congregation should advise the proselyte to be less obstreperous in her devotional exercises.

DON'T FAIL WORTH A CENT.—"Brick" Pomeroy has placed the business management of his paper in the hands of C. P. Sykes, an experienced publisher, and now *devotes his entire* time to the duties of the sanctum, where, relieved of business cares, he is making his giant weekly *Pomeroy's Democrat* the most readable paper ever printed. It is sharper than the *La Crosse Democrat* ever was—more than *red-hot*, and full to the brim of laughable humorous articles, Saturday night chapters, and those *peculiar editorials* none others can or dare write. Send for sample copies, or subscribe by sending $2 to the editor or publisher, P. O. box 5237, New York City. He pays five hundred dollars cash for the largest club sent in before the 16th of September. The reports of Pomeroy's failure are simply stories started by those who do not like his giant paper or his *red-hot* style of editing a paper opposed to bondholders and official corruption.

The 4th was celebrated by the German Turners, who had a picnic on the Dunn Place. The 5th was not generally celebrated. The orphans of St. Peter's Asylum had a most agreeable picnic at the James Park, somewhat interferred with by the slight rain, which fell in the forenoon, and threatened more through the day. The Acacian Association, to the number of three hundred and fifty, paraded through the city with their regalia, and their officers with drawn swords, some of them rather scraggy, and one poor fellow with lots of celts, gold buttons and stars, looked as though he kept up with difficulty. We presume he was assisted to the "promised land" in the eastern part of the city. We heard that some of them were belligerent before the close of the day, but no particulars reached us.

The undersigned earnestly request E. M. Apperson, Thos. H. Allen, Robert Allison, Nathan Adams, Brunson Bayless, Benj. Babb, Z. P. Bowles, P. Bohlen, R. C. Brinkley, Hugh Brinkley, W. S. Bruce, W. S. Greenlaw, Napolean Hill, M. T. Meacham, A. Vaccaro, J. C. Neeley, J. P. Frank, F. Lane, W. B. Galbreath, John B. Robinson, W. W. Grider, Wm. Joiner, Dr. James Elder, Sam'l E. Shoecomb, Wm. H. Hood, Stephen Asperton, Benj. Eisman, Walker Bros. & Co., Seicsell, B. Lowenstein & Bros., Menken Bros., F. W. Smith, J. J. Murphy, John Overton, jr., M. J. Wicks, John R. Williams, Chas. Jones, A. N. Edmonds, Samuel Manby, Eugene Magevny, Michael Magevny, J. F. Schabel, E. T. Keel, Tod Phillips & Co., James Lenow, J. C. Kobpeed, H. Dow & Mansfield, A. Wainright, Isham G. Harris, James T. Pratt, E. M. Estes, H. E. Jackson, R. E. Jones, W. N. Brown, D. B. Mallory, J. H. Halstead, J. W. Chase, D. F. Boyle, H. A. Montgomery, D. H. Montgomery, Harris Cochran & Co., T. W. Boyle, J. J. Rawlings, Lewis Hanson, Wm. H. Stephens, Thos. R. Smith, Enoch Ensley, J. W. Parker, to meet them at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday evening, 9th instant, at five o'clock, to confer with us upon a matter of personal interest to each of us.

E. McDavitt, Wm. M. Farrington,
Newton Ford. Wm. R. Hunt,
Jno. T. Stratton, C. B. Church,
H. M. Lowenstein.

THE DECATUR COTTON CASE.

Fourth Week of the Trial—The Argument.

The great cotton case in which fifteen hundred bales of cotton are involved, and in which George M. Gill, the well-known cotton factor of this city is the claimant from the United States Government, still drags its weary length along in the United States District Court, before Judge Connelly F. Trigg, and a very intelligent jury. Today the case will enter on its fourth week, and from its complicated character it is destined to take its place among the *causes celebres* of Tennessee. Many of the leading members of the bar are engaged in the case for the Government and claimant, and each point has been fought with an energy on both sides in a manner worthy of the importance of the case. The principal point set up by the Government is that the cotton was purchased from the authorities of the Confederate States, in the Ouachita river, during the prevalence of hostilities, and therefore was liable to seizure on its arrival in Memphis, in June 1865, under the statutes of Congress and the regulations of the Treasury. The testimony, which was of a lengthy deposition of above twenty witnesses, closed on Wednesday last, when the argument for the Government was opened by Judge Heath, who confined himself to a plain but well studied statement of the case and the law bearing on the subject. He was followed by Judge Thomas H. Smith for the claimant, McGill, in a forcible argument. After Judge Smith came Judge Alvin Hawkins, of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, on behalf of the Government. He delivered a very exhaustive argument, in which he fully reviewed all the law and the facts in the case. Colonel Ed. Yerger followed in a succinct and brilliant argument for the claimant. [illegible] of the counsel for the claimant in the talented manner in which he had conducted the case from its inception. He also paid a well deserved compliment to the learned presiding Judge and the jury for the patience and attention they had devoted to the case throughout. He then closed his argument as the case will enter on the fourth argument as the case will enter on the fourth week, and from its complicated character it is destined to take its place among the *causes celebres* of Tennessee. Many of the leading members of the bar are engaged in the case for the Government and claimant, and each point has been fought with an energy on both sides in a manner worthy of the importance of the case. The principal point set up by the Government is that the cotton was purchased from the authorities of the Confederate States, in the Ouachita river, during the prevalence of hostilities, and therefore was liable to seizure on its arrival in Memphis, in June 1865, under the statutes of Congress and the regulations of the Treasury. The testimony, which was of a lengthy deposition of above twenty witnesses, closed on Wednesday last, when the argument for the Government was opened by Judge Heath, who confined himself to a plain but well studied statement of the case and the law bearing on the subject. He was followed by Judge Thomas H. Smith for the claimant, McGill, in a forcible argument. After Judge Smith came Judge Alvin Hawkins, of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, on behalf of the Government. He delivered a very exhaustive argument, in which he fully reviewed all the law and the facts in the case. Colonel Ed. Yerger followed in a succinct and brilliant argument for the claimant. [illegible] of the counsel for the claimant in the talented manner in which he had conducted the case from its inception. He also paid a well deserved compliment to the learned presiding Judge and the jury for the patience and attention they had devoted to the case throughout. He then closed his

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

[illegible]

MEXICO.

Letters, not over half an ounce, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, (under 250 z.) 5 cents.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA.

For a distance not exceeding 3,000 miles, half an ounce or less, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 2 ounces.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles, half an ounce or less, 5 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 2 ounces.

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The registration fees, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are—

[illegible]

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On letters to Germany, or ANY part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or thence, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg direct.....
Packets closed Mails, each.....

NOTICE

Hotels, Steamboats, Railroads and [illegible] will please take notice that we have no traveling agents out, and no person is authorized to supersede the Avalanche as a traveling agent, unless showing authority dated subsequent to May 25, 1869.

M. C. GALLAWAY & CO.

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, TUESDAY EVENING, July 6, 1869.

The general trade of the city has been brisk since Saturday, notwithstanding the rainy weather of yesterday and to-day, and considerable merchandise was sent out this evening per rail and River, to country merchants and planters. The crops are fairly advanced for the season and doing well, and the prevailing feeling as to the future is one of confidence. In money matters there is growing complaint of closeness and some of the banks during the past day or two have been compelled to deny accommodation to good customers. Approved mercantile paper cannot well be placed at less than one per cent per month. There is no doubt that the high rates of interest East have attracted considerable capital in that direction, and there is much apprehension as to the result. A letter from Boston received at one of the banks this morning reports money scarce there at 12 per cent and 1 per cent brokerage. With the finances of the country so tied up at this stage o the season in fancy stocks and securities, already greatly inflated in value, it seems reasonable to look for a serious panic when the call for money for the movement of the crops sets in, no matter how much the Secretary of the Treasury may be induced to modify the present system of contraction. Prudent men feel alarmed at the prospect and are shaping their affairs accordingly. The movement in exchange is light with commercial bills passing at par, and bankers checking at 1@¼ premium.

Gold opened at 137@137¼ in New York but at 2 p.m. had run down to 135¾, closing at 135¾. Our dealers reported little doing and were bidding 136@136¼ early in the day but at the close were not inclined to allow higher than 135. There was very little coin on the market.

In scrip there is little movement of consequence and some irregularity. Yesterday there was a dealer's sale of a city account of $2,000 at 80, but others were disposed to take hold at this rate to-day and were not inclined to sell at less than 82. County scrip was weak, dealers buying at 73@74 and asking 76@77, though one reported a sale of $1,200 at 75. Police scrip remains inactive, with dealers buying at 82@83.

There was no movement in stocks or securities and we learned of none on the market. Southern are in demand.

The New York money market continues stringent at 1@4 per cent per diem on call loans. Sterling was 109¾ to-day, for sixty-day bills. There was a slight improvement in Tennessee bonds with sales of old at 62 and new at 58. Government securities were dull and unsettled, closing as follows:

Bonds of 1881	117¾@117¾
5-20s of '62	117¾@117¾
5-20s of '64	117¾@117¾
5-20s of '65, old	117¾@117¾
5-20s, new, of '65	116¾@116¾
5-20s, new, of '67	116¾@116¾
5-20s, new, of '68	116¾@116¾
10-40 bonds	108¾@109
Pacific 6s	106 @106¾

Railway and express shares opened firm, but closed "bearish" and unsettled, quoted as follows:

Quicksilver	41
Western Union Telegraph	80¾
Quicksilver preferred	60
Mariposa	20
Mariposa preferred	40
Adams Express	60
American Express	60
Wells, Fargo Express	27½
United States Express	49
Merchants' Union Express	49
New York Central	192½
Erie	20¾
Hudson	150
Reading	97¾
Michigan Central	136
Michigan Southern	93¾
Illinois Central	142¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	96
Chicago and Rock Island	107¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	97¾
Chicago and Rock Island preferred	95¾
Cleveland and Toledo	107
Rock Island	107¾
Fort Wayne	97¾
St. Paul preferred	85¾
Ft. Wayne guaranteed	97¾
Ohio and M. preferred	155
Wabash	74
Wabash preferred	96¾
C. and Alton	105
C. and Alton preferred	109

Cotton Market.

The market was very quiet to-day, and we learned of but a few bales sold at 29@29c for ordinary, 31c for low middling, 32@32½ for middling. In fact, it is so bare and prices are so stiff that buyers see no inducement to come forward. The stock was counted Monday, when an excess of 370 bales was discovered, which is accounted for in the fact that there has been no allowance for wagon receipts for some weeks. It is estimated, however, that less than 300 bales of the stock called for in our revised statement remains in first hands. The New York market closed with more sellers and buyers, and the Liverpool market closed easier but not quotably changed.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 3d instant says:

Even those who were prepared to find a large contraction of the currency shown by the public debt statement for the first of July, were astonished at the enormous increase of that absorption of the currency by the Treasury, shown in the public debt statement. In our edition of Thursday morning, and in connection with the enormous rates of interest in the New York money market, we indicated the seeming cooperation of the Secretary of the Treasury as the immediate cause which made such things possible; but the $37,917,418 of currency now in the Treasury show that even the approximate figures then given fell far short of the whole truth, and that the currency has actually been practically contracted by withdrawal into the Treasury, $17,113,-583 during the month of June, making the enormous contraction by that process in one year $50,000,000, since April 1st. In addition to this the 7 per cent certificates and the fractional currency show a reduction of over a million each since June 1, giving the practical effect of a total contraction in the last three months of nearly $60,000,000, or at the rate of eleven millions per month. Under circumstances like these it is safe to be wondered at that the New York money market has been placed completely at the mercy of a clique of gambling capitalists. Secretary Boutwell's order to buy three millions of bonds this week also comports with his remarkable operations in withdrawing currency from circulation, and demonstrates that if he has any particular policy it is to change his policy. A week or two ago it was his policy to sell two millions of gold [illegible] currency, keep money tight, but only to buy a few millions of bonds per week for the sinking fund. At the beginning of this week the officially announced that he would only buy one million of bonds every two weeks, and, to-day, he orders the purchase of three millions of bonds to-morrow. What other changes are to be made during the next [illegible] we cannot say, perhaps, known only to the initiated. A couple of weeks ago his policy seemed to be—and the result proved it—to keep the price of bonds down; now it seems to be to make prices advance.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHARLESTON COTTON EXCHANGE.

Reported by Fordham, Hanlin, Scotland, Ireland, France, Mexico, Jamaica, each.....
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868.....
Receipts last week ending July 5th.....
Received to-day.....
Received previously.....
Exported last week ending July 5th.....
Exported to-day.....
Exported previously.....
Stock at above this day.....
Exports by prime cost, July 6th.....

Receipts for the week ending Monday 5th, 335 bales, and exports 775 bales, against 396 bales received and 664 bales exported preceding week, and 45 bales received and —— bales exported week ending July 4, 1868, making receipts from September 1 to the 5th instant 246,066 bales, and exports 245,693 bales against 252,886 bales received and —— bales exported corresponding period last season. Stock 424 bales, against 800 bales last week and 463 bales in 1868. The following is a table of comparative monthly receipts for this year and last:

	1868-9	1867-8
September	2,325	2,284
October	48,051	21,281
November	46,327	46,791
December	39,469	39,466
January	26,468	47,019
February	30,307	29,202
March	25,067	22,754
April	14,977	7,976
May	11,877	6,221
June	10,794	5,887
July 5th	174	59
Total	246,066	252,886

The receipts of cotton per Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad for the ten months ending June 30th were 32,704 bales, against 30,945 bales for the corresponding period last season. Exports for the same time were 21,105 bales.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, July 6—10 a.m.—Ordinary, 28; good ordinary, 30½; low middling, 33½; middlings, 34½; good middling, 35½. Cotton market opened firm; sales at all ports yesterday 2604 bales; receipts at all ports yesterday 1324 bales; receipts at New York 2401 bales.

1:40 p.m.—Cotton market is quiet and unchanged in prices. Receipts so far to-day 1000 bales.

3:50 p.m.—Cotton market closed unchanged with more offers than bids; sales to spinners 2523 bales; sales to speculators 2 bales.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 6—11:15 a.m.—The cotton market opened quiet at 12¼d for middling uplands, and 12¼d for Orleans. Shipments to Bombay up to the 2d instant 22,000 bales. Estimated sales for the day, 8000 bales.

5 p.m.—The cotton market closed easier at 12¼d for middling uplands, and 12¼d for Orleans. Sales, 8000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

ALE, BEER, ETC.—Market quiet, as follows: Sands' pale cream ale, per half bbl, $10 50; lively or old brown stock, $11; tart or sweet porter, $11; lager beer, $11; do. per quarter bbl, $6; ale, per doz. quarts, $4; do. pints, $2 25.

APPLES—In consequence of favorable advices from the North, shippers have withdrawn or reduced prices and were not disposed to pay higher than $2 50 per bbl, loose, for choice to-day though a few sold up to $3. Small to medium, $1@2.

BACON—The market was quiet with city cured generally firm at 18½@19c for clearsides and shoulders 14½@15c, in store, though country meats were in fair supply at lower prices. Sales reported were 7,000 lbs choice canvased sugar-cured hams in store at 20c, 3,000 lbs country shoulders and clear sides at 14½@14¾c, and 5 casks city cured shoulders on levee at 18½c. No sale for country hams.

BUTTER—Market dull for all descriptions with good to choice Western 28@32c and common and country 18@22c.

BAGGING, TIES, ETC—There is no apparent movement beyond replenishing stocks.

BRAN—Dull at $22 per ton, shipping order, in store.

BROOM—Steady at $4 50@5 per dozen, good.

BEANS—No market and prices nominal.

BEESWAX—In demand, buyers bidding 35@37c per lb.

CORN—The market continues steady with white shelled 90@92½c on levee and 90@97½c in store with mixed and yellow 92½@95c in store. Sales were 30 sks.

CORN MEAL—The market was without decided change and kiln dried in first hands is still quotably $4 25 per bbl on levee, though green was sold at $4@4 10 in store. A car load of kiln dried was sold at $4 28, delivered.

COFFEE—The market was quiet with ordinary to strictly prime Rio 19@25c and Java 35@37½c, in jobbing transactions.

CREMES—Inactive and unchanged. Louisville, $2 75@3; Rosedale, $4@4 25, per bbl, in store.

CRACKERS—Baker's prices by the package are as follows: Pilot bread per lb, 5c; butter crackers, 9½c; water do, 6c; soda do, 7@8c; Boston do, 8c; picnic do, 9c; sugar do, 11c; ginger do, 14c; lemon do, 14c; cream do, 14c; arrowaway do, 17c; maccaroni snaps, 25c; cracknell biscuit, —.

CANDY—Manufacturers' prices to the trade are 18@18½c for stick and 22c for plain fancy, but in executing small orders 1@2c higher is charged.

CORNED BEEF—Dominick's best, $15 per half bbl and $8 per quarter.

CHEESE—Factories are quoted quiet and steady, as follows: No. 400, 22@23c; No. 500, 20@ 21c; No. 600, 18@19c; No. 700, 16@17c.

CANNED GOODS, PICKLES, SAUCES, ETC—There is no demand for fruits, except pine-apples, which are firm. Others are merely nominal in price. Pickles, etc., steady. We quote: Oysters, 1 lb, $1 50@1 60 and 2 lb cans $2 50@2 60 per dozen; spiced, $4 50@5 50; lobsters, 1 lb $2 25; condensed milk, $14 50 per case of 4 dozen; tomatoes, $2 25; peaches, 2 lbs, $4 35@4 50; pears, $3 50; strawberries, $4; pineapples, $4 35@4 50; cherries, $3 75; brandy peaches, $3 75@6; brandy cherries, imported, —; sardines per case, small, $16@19 50; large, $20@24; salmon, $2 50@2 75 per dozen, $2 75; quarts, $3 75; half gallons, $5 50; pepper sauce, per dozen, $1 25@1 50; tomato catsup, $1 25@2 50; genuine Worcester sauce, $5; imitation, $3@3 50; lemon sugar, per dozen, $4 50@5.

COW PEAS—In demand at 75@80c per bushel, for shipment.

COWS AND CALVES—Dull at $25@30, as to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUIT—Inactive, with apples and peaches out of market and nominal. M. R. Raisins per box, $2 50; layer, $3 75; currants per lb, 12c; prunes, 15c; Italian prunes, 25c.

EGGS—The market was less active, with sales at 20@22c per doz, shippers' count.

FLOUR—In consequence of little or no damage to the wheat crop and an advance North, dealers realized an advance of 50c per bbl in some cases today and reported fair sales, including 25 bbls Trenton at $8, 25 Hanover City at $7, 50 Buckeye at $7 50, 100 Gem of the West at $7 50, 100 Queen of the West at $7 50, 100 Rose of the Valley at $10 for family, 100 bbls do. at $8 25 for single cases and $8 50@8 75 extra choice family.

FIRE BRICK—$30 per hundred.

GRASS SEED—In demand and at 6@8c per lb as to quality.

GRAIN BAGS—Hamilton, 2 bushel, 40c; Arkwright, 2 bushel, 50c; Jute, 2 to 3 bushel, 22, 25, 30 and 32c; duck, same size, 60, 70, 75 and 85c.

GRITS—Dull at $4 50@5 25 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

HAY—Inactive and unchanged, with small sales of good to choice timothy in store.

HIDES—In demand for dry salted at unchanged prices: Prime per lb, 20c; dry salted, Dry Glue quoted, 10c; green, 7 (@8c; damaged, 6@6½c; sheep skins, 25@ 45 each.

LIME—In store prices are as follows: Carpe per bbl, $1 75@1 80; Alabama, $2; Ohio, $1 75; Ohio river, $1 50.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ₱ lb, 42@46c; hemlock sole, 35@38c; French calf skins ₱ dozen, $36@40; American do., $30@50; linings per doz., $8 50@12; toppings, $12@16.

LEMONS—Per box, $10.

MOLASSES—Market dull for all grades, with Louisiana, in bbls, ranging from 50@55c per gallon; golden syrup, $1@1 20 per gallon.

NAILS—No demand, and tenpenny nominally $4 60 per keg.

OILS, ETC—Inactive. Prices by the bbl are as follows: Carbon per gal, 33 @35c; raw linseed, $1 18; boiled linseed, $1 23; train, $1 10; gnat, 90c; lard, No. 1, $1 70; lubricating, 60; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

ORANGES—Messina, per box, $10.

OATS—The market was inactive with offerings on levee at 80c, though lots in store were held generally at 85c.

ONIONS—No receipts and few if any in market.

PORK—The market was fairly active but weak, with offerings of mess in store at $34 25 per bbl though some realized $34 50 without difficulty; rumps, $27 50@28 and dull; no sale for jowls.

POTATOES—The market was dull with $2 per bbl, loose, an outside price in the estimation of shippers, Northern returns being unfavorable.

POULTRY—Good hens meet with fair sale at $5@5 50 per dozen, with spring chickens $2 50@3 50 per dozen, as to size and condition.

PENNYROYAL OIL, ETC—White lead, per 100 lbs, $10@14, according to quality; putty per lb, 6@7c; patent dryers, 12 @13c; turpentine, per gallon, 65c; linseed oil, raw $1 18; do. boiled $1 23.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 per keg, for rifle.

PLASTER—New York per bbl, $4 50, in store.

SALT—Market quiet and steady. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@2 75; large do, $2 75@3 50; dairy, 220 lb bbls, $3 50@ 3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

SUGAR—The market is dull for all kinds. Hard refined, 17@18c; soft refined, 15½@17c; open kettle Louisiana, common to choice, 11@ 15c; clarified Louisiana, 15@17.

SNUFF—Garrett's bobbin, 9 case, $15 90@16.

SOAP—Yellow Erasive, 8½c; Prescott's No. 1, 7c; German mottled, 10@ 10½c.

SHOT AND LEAD—Drop per bag, $2@ 3 10; buck, $3 25@3 40; bar lead, 11@ 12c per lb; pig lead, 11½@12c.

SODA—Inactive. American, 7@8c; English, 8@9c, in kegs and boxes.

SPICES—Nutmegs per lb, $1 55@1 60; cloves, 55c; pepper, 37c; cayenne pepper per box, $1 20; alspice per lb, 32@ 35c; mustard, choice Kentucky, per lb, 50c; in 5 lb and 10c in 1 lb cans.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb, as in quality.

TEA—Imperial, $1 25@1 90; Oolong, $1@1 75; Young Hyson, $1 50@1 90; English breakfast, $1 65.

TAR—Quiet. Pine, per dozen kegs, $5@5 50.

TALLOW—In demand for shipment at 9c@10c per lb.

TIN PLATES, ETC—I. C. 10x14, per box, $13; do 14x20, $14; I. X. 10x14, $16 50; do 14x20, $17 50; block tin, per lb, 49@ 50c; pig lead, 11½@12c.

WHISKY—Dull, Highwines, 94c. In first hands, rectified ranges from 95@ $1 25, as in quality.

WHEAT—Receipts light, with sales to millers at $1 25@1 30 per bushel for good sound.

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrill's $2 20@2 25 per dozen.

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The AVALANCHE, in its new dress and admirable get-up, has for two weeks drawn forth the praises of a majority of the intelligent men of Tennessee and the press. What it has lost in width of column is more than made up for in length and the addition, which gives its pages a greater breadth than before. Ever distinguished among its contemporaries for neat typography and clearness of print, it will now be readily accepted as a model in make-up, style and thoroughness. We renew our congratulations to our neighbor upon these evidences of well-doing, journalistic zeal and enterprise.—Memphis Appeal.

We are pleased to see the evidence of prosperity in our AVALANCHE neighbor, who appeared this morning in greatly enlarged proportions and in new dress. The improvement made in the size of the outer page deserves a larger word. It will require a strong editorial staff to fill well its capacious columns. We are compelled to put heaps on our biggest thoughts, and compress them into smallest compass. Eminent success to you, neighbor.—Memphis Ledger.

We congratulate our friends of the Memphis AVALANCHE upon the recent enlargement and much improved appearance of that vigorous, ably conducted and entertaining journal. It is unexceptional in typography and general make-up of its "departments." In all respects the handsomest sheet of the 12th, is a model newspaper.—Nashville Banner.

The AVALANCHE, daily and weekly, has been enlarged by the addition of columns. We make this announcement with great pleasure. This brings the AVALANCHE up to the size of the largest papers published in the South, and are evidences of its prosperity. This paper has long been the exponent of the sentiment of the country. And as such, has been the representative of that noble and generous class who have stood more by principles than self interest. Having become satisfied that the true interests of its country required a policy less devoted to party and more to country, it has cheerfully directed its energy and powers in that direction. We wish the proprietors a still larger measure of success, for surely, none more deserve it.—[Trenton, Tennessee Gazette.

The MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This paper has come to us in a new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. Its size and neatness of appearance have been much increased. It has been clipped to give the inside to the Nashville papers, but the AVALANCHE is now equal to anything in the way of a newspaper sheet produced in the City of Rocks. It is a bold and spirited Democratic paper, and although we are not with it in politics, we hope it may meet with a reception by the people worthy of its improved appearance.—[Rocky Mountain Republican.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of the 12th, comes to us greatly enlarged and in an entire new dress. Its columns have been made narrower, with nine to each page, making a thirty-six column paper. It contains about twenty-four columns of reading matter, making it one of the largest and most complete newspapers in the South. We are glad to chronicle this evidence of prosperity on the part of our neighbor, and wish for it a greater success in the future than in the past.—Little Rock Gazette.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We notice with pleasure that this daily paper has recently been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. The AVALANCHE is one of the ablest and most reliable newspapers in the South.—[Columbia (Tenn.) Herald.

AVALANCHE.—This sterling journal comes to us in a new dress, enlarged and otherwise improved. The AVALANCHE is now the official organ of the city of Memphis, having the largest circulation of any paper within its limits. It is, therefore, made the advertising medium for the publication of the tax-list every February. The terms are published in our columns, and those who want a bold, sound and patriotic paper, should subscribe for the AVALANCHE.—[Jackson (Tenn.) Tribune.

The MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—On Tuesday last the Daily Avalanche, of Memphis, appeared in a new dress, enlarged form, and otherwise generally improved appearance. It is now one of the largest dailies in the whole country, and, being in the hands of the same able corps of writers that have made it the success it has, will continue to be a welcome visitor. The AVALANCHE has a corps of editors and reporters that understand their business, and are ready for any emergency that may arise, and is always ready for any country friends, who may desire a first-class newspaper from Memphis—the which is the AVALANCHE. The NEWS, POLITICS, and local, financial and commercial, with details of all the movements of all the markets, the country over, are always full and complete. In short, you can do no better than to take THE DAILY AVALANCHE.—[Water Valley Times.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of Tuesday, comes to us in an entire new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. The AVALANCHE is a bold, fearless paper, and in its denunciations of oppression, corruption and villainy—and by whom to see its columns is to be convinced—it is clear of the school, best papers in the South, and well deserves the cordial support it is receiving. Long may it live to defend the right; may it survive the fiery enemy, and its future be far more successful than its past has ever been.—Somerville Falcon.

In another column will be found the reduced terms of the Memphis AVALANCHE. That estimable paper no longer requires to be urged to solicit subscribers at once. Colonel Fontaine, the enterprising proprietor and editor, and the AVALANCHE under his care and management will always be a "thing of life."—[Iuka Tishomingo.

The Memphis AVALANCHE has donated a new dress, and enlarged the dimensions to nine columns. It is now one of the largest and ablest papers in the South.—[Summit (Miss.) Citizen.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This stirring, thrilling, weekly and daily paper is advertising elsewhere in this issue. Its terms are liberal, and we recommend it to our readers as one of the very best Western newspapers we get. Its Weekly is $3 per annum, and its Daily $10 per annum, and Daily Avalanche Extra Monday morning, $1 per month. It is furnished by M. C. Gallaway & Co.—[Meridian (Miss.) Press.

The publishers of the Memphis AVALANCHE issued it in a new dress on the 12th instant, which is in every way its typographical appearance as good as that of any daily paper published in the country. We are glad to note the success which has attended the faithful labors of those conducting it, and hope the outlay they have made to improve their paper will be appreciated by the people of Memphis. The AVALANCHE is a newspaper men, and fully up with the times in giving the latest news and a correct statement of the markets.—[New Era (Ark.) Citizen.

That sterling and reliable sheet, the Memphis AVALANCHE, comes to us considerably enlarged and improved. It deserves all the success it richly merits, and more too, for its patriotic and unqualified advocacy of the rights of the South.—[Pulaski Citizen.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us in a new dress, greatly improved. The AVALANCHE will now be recognized among the largest, handsomest and most reliable newspapers in the South. Its editorial, local and telegraphic columns have been conducted has ever been the case with all leading political journals.—[Memphis Public Record.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, one of the most enterprising newspapers in the Southwest, appeared in a new dress on the 12th inst. It is now one of the largest sheets of the kind. It is well conducted, and deserves success. We are pleased to see that this splendid and thorough going paper has been enlarged and improved. We are glad to see the Memphis people so liberally patronizing it. Success to it.—[Paducah Herald.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us in an entire new dress, presenting one of the neatest appearances of any of our exchanges. It has been enlarged to thirty-six columns and is decidedly one of the most interesting papers in the South.—[Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel.

AVALANCHE.—This sterling journal comes to us in a new dress, enlarged and otherwise improved. The AVALANCHE is now the official organ of the city of Memphis, having the largest circulation of any paper within its limits. It is, therefore, made the advertising medium for the publication of the tax-list every February. The terms are published in our columns, and those who want a bold, sound and patriotic paper, should subscribe for the AVALANCHE.—[Jackson (Tenn.) Tribune.

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MEDICAL.

ROSADALIS.

ROSADALIS.

ROSADALIS!

THE Great American Health Restorer, purifies the blood, and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Poisons or Poisons, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19, 1868.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful alterative. I have used it in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients. Yours truly,

R. W. CARR, M.D.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

MISSISSIPPI, Tyro, July 1, 1868.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE, Baltimore, Md.—Sir: You will please send me four (4) more bottles of your most excellent ROSADALIS.

As you will remember, one month or six weeks ago, I received three bottles of it. When I commenced taking it I could scarcely walk at all when right bad with rheumatism. I have no more rheumatism. I have a little brother that is about to lose his sight, and I wish to try it for him. You will please find enclosed $8 for which you will please forward me the medicine immediately.

Very respectfully,

SAML. G. McFADDEN,

P. O. Box 103, Marshall county, Tenn.

Sold by druggists every where.

At wholesale, by

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,
C. C. WARD & BRO.
G. W. COWDEN & CO.
W. W. WILKERSON & CO.

MACHINERY.

LANE & BODLEY'S

STATIONARY & PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES,

AND

MILL WORK,

PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

With our Patent Simultaneous and Independent Wrought Iron Head Blocks.

Patent Lath and Shingle Machines,

POWER MORTISER,

Blacksmith & Saw Swages,

HUB, SPOKE, FELLOE AND CAR MACHINERY,

Planing, Moulding, Tenoning and sawing Machines.

SHAFTING,

Of all sizes kept in stock. Ball and Socket Adjustable Hangers, with Self-Lubricating Journal Boxes. We have Two Hundred and Fifty

Pulley Patterns,

Of uniform style and weight.

Catalogues furnished on application.

LANE & BODLEY

Jobbing CINCINNATI.

STOCK DEALERS.

ROBERT DIXON & SON,

HENDERSON, KY.,

Dealers in Fine Selected Stock.

WE can furnish to order, or upon personal application Extra Fine Carriage or Buggy Horses, also small lots of Mules. We guarantee stock sold by us to be what we represent, and beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen in Memphis: W. M. Farrington, Esq., Brown, Colonel Jesse Forrest, Judge Chester Dixon.

☞ See the Horses sold by us to W. M. Farrington, Esq.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUNTER,

CONTINUES to treat all private diseases of Syphilis to all its forms. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Impotency, and all secondary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated. Spermatorrhœa, or seminal weakness, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, viz: Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of sight, Dyspepsia, Confusion of ideas, Aversion to society, Unmanliness, Dread of future events, Loss of memory, Indecision, Blotches on the face, Pimples, Emissions, Sexual exhaustion, Aversion to society, unmanliness, Dread of future events, Loss of memory, Indecision, Blotches on the face, Pimples, Emissions, Sexual exhaustion of the vital powers, will be fully restored to health. Persons afflicted with any other disease, consult the Doctor at once. He has had long standing constitutional complaint, should give the Doctor a trial. He never fails.

The Doctor publishes a medical circular that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases. Any one who has had exposure, can send for one stamp. It gives a clear delineation of all the diseases and conditions resulting from the indulgence of the most fatal habits of excess, indulgences, exposures, and imprudence—married or single life. Every one should obtain them to determine the peculiar nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to call at the office, medicines can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions prepared by the Doctor himself, and only such as have been the result of long study and experience in their treatment.

Dr. Hunter has had the advice of eminent counsel in the preparation of his remedies, which are purely vegetable, and contain no mineral poison whatever. Many persons have injured themselves by the use of quack nostrums, which contain mercury, which, though it may drive the disease from the surface, only confines it in the system, to break out with tenfold violence at some future period.

Dr. Hunter has had many years' experience in the treatment of these diseases, and